# THE WONDERLAND

## VIEW AND GUIDE BOOK OF

# YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

CONTAINING 36 SUPERB VIEWS

BY WM. F. HATFIELD

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# "WONDERLAND" VIEW AND GUIDE BOOK TO

Y. N. P. TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S COACHES. Hatfield.

# YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

BY W. F. HATFIELD

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# PREFACE

IN preparing **The "Wonderland" View and Guide Book** of the Yellowstone National Park for the use of tourists, the author has endeavored to furnish such reliable, up-to-date information as will enable them to act intelligently in selecting their route of travel to the park, their mode of transportation through it, and of living during the trip—hotel or camping accommodations. The cost of the trip by the several transportation companies, also the rates charged by the hotels and the Wylie Camping Company for accommodations at their several locations in the park is given. The chief objects of interest to be seen at the several points are described, and a choice selection consisting of **Thirty-six Halftone Engravings** of the most notable places and objects is furnished for reference, and a souvenir of the trip through "Wonderland."

NOTE.—Just as we go to press we learn that the **Yellowstone Park Transportation Company** has obtained authority to establish permanent camps at the several points of interest in the Park, thus affording the tourist the choice of two companies engaged in this most delightful way of living in summer.

**The Hotels,** we are informed, will not be open to receive guests earlier than the 15th of June nor later than the 15th of September.

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No. 1. Fort Yellowstone, Y. N. P.

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# Location of the Park and Description of the Trip Through

The northern boundary of the Yellowstone National Park is 53 miles south of Livingston, Montana, which city is situated on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway and is approximately 1000 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, and Portland, Oregon. The Park is reached by a branch line of the Northern Pacific Railway running from Livingston to Cinnabar, Montana, a distance of 51 miles, thence by stage seven miles to the Springs, as it is called, meaning Mammoth Hot Springs. At this point are situated two of the Yellowstone Park Association Hotels, viz: the Mammoth—the larger, and the Cottage—the smaller; rates $4 and $2 per day, respectively. At all other points there is only one hotel—rates $4 per day.

The journey by rail from Livingston to Cinnabar is very picturesque, skirting the Yellowstone River the entire distance and passing successively through Yellowstone Cañon, Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim's Cañon of the Yellowstone. Yankee Jim, from whom this cañon derives its name, long before the railroad was built constructed a wagon road through the cañon and collected toll from travelers over the same as compensation, until within the last few years. Personally, Yankee Jim is a very congenial soul to meet; he can interest you for hours with his yarns of "in the early days." During the summer his hostelry is quite a favorite resort for anglers, for here the finny tribe abounds, and Yankee Jim can take you to the right spot to enjoy a good day's Yellowstone trout fishing.

Shortly after emerging from this cañon, on the right of the car and in full view from its windows, is seen the Devil's Slide. This slide down the Cinnabar Mountain, some 100 feet wide and 1800 feet high, presents the appearance of a chute and is so perfect in form that it is hard to believe that it has not been artificially hewn out of the solid rock; the coloring matter is of an orange red and in the sunlight is beautiful and gorgeous. A few minutes more and we pass Horr, a coal camp, and arrive at Cinnabar, the terminus of the railway. Here will be found waiting to convey passengers through the Park, coaches of the following: YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, WYLIE CAMPING COMPANY, A. W. CHADBOURNE, G. W. WAKEFIELD, and a number of private conveyances owned by parties duly licensed to carry passengers through the Park. Many travelers buy regular coupon tickets sold by the Northern Pacific and other railroads entitling them to travel

through the Park and to hotel accommodations at fixed rates. These passengers are conveyed by the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Co. to Mammoth Hot Springs immediately on arrival of the trains, while others prefer to make their own arrangements, select their mode of travel, living, etc., while in the Park. The regular trip from and to Cinnabar on coupon tickets consumes five and one-half days. Tourists are carried through in magnificent Concord coaches and are provided with hotel accommodations. The cost of the trip by the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Co. from Cinnabar and return to those not having purchased coupon tickets is $22.50.

The camping method of the Wylie Camping Co. is a most delightful way of seeing "WONDERLAND." This company has a lease of several acres of ground within the Park limits and at several points have established permanent camps under canvas, consisting of sleeping, dining and other rooms, where their patrons are well taken care of. The transportation of this company consists of mountain spring wagons, drawn by two horses, and are very comfortable, and everything is done to insure satisfaction and an enjoyable trip. Parties traveling in their own or hired conveyances, wheelmen, etc., will find good accommodations at these camps at a rate of $2 50 per day. Arrangements with this company for a seven days' trip through the Park at a cost of $32.50 can be made at Cinnabar, Montana.

The A. W. Chadbourne Co. is one of the oldest in the Park transportation business, which fact is sufficient to guarantee its patrons good satisfaction. Arrangements with this company can be made for any kind of transportation or accommodations. The Concord coaches and native stock used by this company cannot be excelled. The cost of a camping trip is $25, including everything. This company also furnishes a five and one-half day trip with hotel accommodations at a rate of $35 from Cinnabar and return. Saddle horses $1 per day.

The G. W. Wakefield Co. is another very reliable firm. Mr. Wakefield is the pioneer of the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Co., who well knows the wants of the tourists and is in a position to supply the same at very reasonable rates.

The Scott Bros., S. M. Fitzgerald, Knowles & Gore, Hoppe & Gassert, are all reliable parties, duly licensed, and will furnish any kind of transportation desired, including saddle horses.

The drivers employed by the different companies are intelligent, obliging, sober and thoroughly trustworthy, well acquainted with the Park, and they take pleasure in pointing out to their passengers its many objects of interest and beauty.

On entering the northern boundary of the Park about 150 yards from Gardiner City, we pass into the GARDINER CANYON and continue our way along the Gardiner River, a swift mountain stream, until we catch a glimpse of Mt. Everts, some mile in height and three miles in length; a little further on we see the Boiling River emptying itself into the Gardiner River. This is a favorite spot for anglers to catch fish in one stream and cook them in the other without changing position.

The Boiling River is the terminus of the subterranean river which collects and conveys most of the waters from the Mammoth Hot Springs, two and one-half miles distant. The volume of this hot water can better be imagined than described, being sufficient to temper the Gardiner River so that ice never forms below, even with the thermometer at 40° below zero. As late as 1871 rheumatic invalids used to come to bathe in this hot stream and its waters were credited with considerable medicinal properties.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming (see engraving No. 1), is the first place of importance that invites our attention. It is from here that all orders, rules and regulations relating to the management of the Park emanate. The acting superintendent of the Park, who is a military officer, is also the commanding officer of the post and officer in charge of the road construction of the Park, and is assisted by his staff and officers and men of his command, which number about eight officers and 200 men. It is here that the two troops of cavalry comprising the garrison are quartered during the winter months, with the exception of the detachments on duty at the sub-stations, of which there are nine scattered through the Park. The duties performed by the troops in winter are hazardous and arduous; the men travel two and three together on the Norwegian ski, covering from twenty to thirty miles a day in order to make connections with stations or snow shoe cabins. In summer one troop remains at the post to do the necessary garrison duty and formation guard; the other troop goes into camp at Lower Geyser Basin from May 30th to the end of September each year, doing the necessary patrol duty along that portion of the Park roads. In addition to this main camp, troops are retained at the regular stations where camping parties, and all traveling other than by the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Co. and registering at hotels, are required to register their names, have guns sealed, inspected, etc.

These points are: Fort Yellowstone, Norris Geyser Basin, Lower Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Thumb, Lake and Cañon. These stations are on the regular traveled route; in addition there are stations at Riverside, Snake River and Soda Butte. Persons passing these stations are also required to register.

Mammoth Hot Springs (see engraving No. 2) is within full view of Fort Yellowstone and on the same plateau. This point is the headquarters of operation of the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Co. and Yellowstone Park Association; the former company operates a regular coach line running through, and the latter the hotels situated in the Park; two hotels are situated here, the Mammoth and the Cottage. About 150 yards east of the Mammoth Hotel is seen McCartney's Cave which takes its name from its discoverer (1869), the irregular opening of which is about fifty feet in circumference, depth unknown. It undoubtedly communicates with the subterranean river which carries the waters from the Hot Springs to the Gardiner River, for in winter volumes of steam can be seen issuing from its mouth. Mammoth Hot Springs Post Office is

situated midway between the Mammoth and Cottage Hotels. Some fifty yards west of the Cottage Hotel is the store of Mr. Ole Anderson, where coated specimens and other curios of the Park are on sale; near by is the jail and offices of the Park Commissioner. Some fifty yards further on in a southwest direction we come to

Liberty Cap (see engraving No. 2), supposed to be an extinct hot springs cone; it measures about fifty feet in height and sixty feet in circumference at the base, its composition calcareous tufa, similar to all others found at this point. At the base of the terraces is seen the Devil's Thumb, another object of interest; it is very similar in appearance to its companion, Liberty Cap, but smaller, and its origin is undoubtedly the same.

The Thermal Hot Springs and Terraces are built upon each other on an ascending, inclined plane, reaching to about 300 feet above the site of the Mammoth Hotel. The formation about these springs and terraces is calcareous, and to this fact is due their distinctive feature from all others known within the Park, which are silicious. We now ascend by the well beaten path to the first of these terraces, which stand out prominently in front of us,

Mound Terrace on our left and Minerva Terrace on our right (see engravings Nos. 3 and 4). The beauty of these terraces cannot be described by the pen in words, or by the artist's brush; entirely different in their physical form, each vying to excel in beauty of form and coloring at every point, nature's artist presents to us the most exquisite and varied combination of colors conceivable; the stalactite walls and ornamentations of the basins, filled with water of the richest azure blue tint, baffle description.

Jupiter Terrace. If we now turn to our left, following around the base of Mound Terrace in a southerly direction, we soon come to this terrace, the largest on the formation. The spring overflowing this terrace is some 300 feet in circumference and during the past seven years the overflow has considerably changed its course, veering gradually around to the west, while there is a marked growth in width and height.

Pulpit Terrace (see engraving No. 5) is practically situated on Jupiter Terrace, which is a beautiful piece of the Great Master Mason's architecture, and the same lavish hand has been at work decorating the pulpits; the colors are as numerous, varied and charming as any previously seen. Ascending the summit of Jupiter Terrace by one of the several pathways we stand on Marble Basin and obtain a panoramic view of everything we have seen on the terrace and plateau. On turning our backs to this scene and looking to our right, we view the Mammoth Hot Springs, Marble Basin, and the terraces to which we continue our journey, successively coming to Sulphur Springs (see engraving No 6), Angel Terrace, the Devil's Kitchen, Bath Lake, White Elephant and Orange Geyser (see engraving No. 7). We now take the old carriage road in a northeast direction until we arrive at Narrow Gauge Terrace on our right. This terrace, three years ago, was the most

beautiful on the formation; the three bowls in which the water was then active, were perfect in shape and of a rich, delicate, creamy pink tint. Continuing the pathway along the base of this terrace on its northeast side, we soon arrive at Cleopatra Spring; in formation and coloring it is equally as beautiful as its surrounding sisters. We now proceed to the top of Mound Terrace. Here we see the Boiling Spring, the water of which, by constantly overflowing the brim of its basin and falling over its sides, has, by depositing its lime and other substances which are held in solution in the water by the aid of carbonic acid gas and heat, built up this wonderful and beautiful incongruous mound. It is from this point that we obtain a farewell view of nearly everything that we have seen since arriving at Fort Yellowstone. Descending some 150 feet we find ourselves again at Liberty Cap. If time permits, a side trip can be taken to the East and Middle Gardiner Falls and summit of Mt. Everts, from which a magnificent view is had of Fort Yellowstone, Mammoth Hot Springs Basin and Formation, Golden Gate, Bunsen's Peak, Cathedral Rock and Falls of the Three Gardiner Rivers, Terrace and Sepulchre Mountains, Electric Peak and Gallatin Range.

The Golden Gate and Kingman Pass (see engraving No. 8) is about four miles distant from Liberty Cap in a southwest direction and its elevation about 1000 feet higher. This is considered the roughest piece of road to travel in the Park, and the old driver's warning of "husband your horses" should be heeded. The new road in course of construction will prove a lasting benefit. There are several places of interest to be seen successively from the roadway, viz: Terrace Mountain on the right, Bunsen's Peak and Cathedral Rock on the left, and Hoodoo Gulch, or the Devil's Play Ground (as the sages call it), on the right; the latter place at the time of activity, as undoubtedly at some time there must have been a violent volcanic eruption here, was certainly a very unenviable play ground except for his Satanic Majesty.

Golden Gate. At the east entrance thereto stands the Sentinel Pillar some twelve feet high on the left, while the rocky walls under which the road passes rise to a height of some 200 feet on the right, affording, as we wind around the second cliff, a very pretty view of Rustic Falls with the cañon of the west Gardiner River some hundred feet below. A few minutes later we emerge from the cañon, and Swan Lake Flat, Electric Peak and the Gallatin Range of mountains are presented to our view; the latter with its numerous snow covered peaks, variously named Quadrant, Dome, Mt. Holmes and many others, forms a beautiful back ground to the flat and the lake which lies on the right side of the road. Continuing our journey we arrive at Willow Park. Here is located the permanent camp of the Wylie Camping Co., where one and all are welcomed and assured a good night's repose among the breezy pines.

Apollinaris Spring is immediately opposite this camp and lies in the thick pine forest on the left of the road. Very

few visitors to the Park fail to sample this refreshing beverage so bountifully supplied by nature. Continuing our journey about two miles further we arrive at

Obsidian Cliff (see engraving No 9), the composition of which is a kind of volcanic glass, black as coal and hard as flint. The redskins found this a very desirable point to obtain their implements of war and many fine specimens of their handiwork in the shape of arrowheads, etc., have been found here. The road over which you travel at the foot of the cliff is hewn out of this native glass.

Beaver Lake, on our right, used to be a favorite resort for beaver; a few may yet be seen and the old dam is quite visible. Ducks, geese and swans are usually to be seen here.

Roaring Mountain—or, as some call it, Burning Mountain, and perhaps the most appropriate name for it—is on the left of the road; smoke or steam can be seen emerging from a number of points near its summit.

Twin Lakes, on the right of the road about one-half mile further on, are remarkably beautiful ponds The colors of the water are variable and each lake simultaneously presents a different tint of color.

The Devil's Frying Pan, some mile and a half distant and on the right of the road, is a sizzling hot pool, whose cheery song reminds one of the old-time frying pan on the camp fire, unaccompanied by its appetizing odor. In this vicinity many hot pools are to be found. Continuing our journey about two miles further

Norris Geyser Basin is reached (see engraving No. 10). The lunch station of the Yellowstone Park Association is half a mile this side of the basin on our right; the log building on the opposite side of the stream is the camp of the United States troops, where camping parties are required to register. This basin is supposed to be of comparatively recent origin and within the last few years many changes have taken place The most striking features are the Black Growler and Hurricane, prodigious steam vents; the roar of the former can be distinctly heard some mile away, and at night several miles.

The Congress Geyser is on the left of the road and near by on entering the basin.

The Constant Geyser is in the center of the basin with Fearless, Arsenic, Pearl, Vixen and others.

The Mud Geyser, or Slum Kettle, is located close to the road, and on the left of it, on the brow of the hill, its slate-colored, muddy contents, at periods well up and fill the crater. Continuing the southern pathway we come to the Emerald Pool, an overflowing spring, the shape of the crater and color of the water of which are very beautiful; and keeping the same pathway we reach

The Monarch Geyser. During eruptions the amount of water thrown from this geyser is enormous, the surrounding country bearing evidence of this fact. Close by, on the left of the road, we pass the Minute Man, and resuming our journey

along the main road for three and one-half miles, we enter the Gibbon Meadows or Elk Park. About midway along this flat, on the left of the road, is a trail leading to the Gibbon Paint Pots, about half a mile distant. If time permits, they are well worth visiting. One-half mile further on is

The Gibbon Canyon (see engraving No. 11). On our right flows the Gibbon River at the foot of Mt. Shurz, on which is situated Monument Geyser Basin. Very few tourists visit this spot on account of the difficulty of access and the steep climb of 1000 feet which must be accomplished to see some half-dozen dome shaped decaying geyser cones. The journey through this cañon is delightful and full of interest. Close to the bank of the river and on both sides we see numerous steam vents and hot pools.

Beryl Spring is the most noticeable and important; situated on the right of the road and near by, it frequently discharges large volumes of water and steam—at times the latter completely obscures the roadway. Some three miles further, on our right is Iron and Soda Spring. This water differs but little from that of Apollinaris Spring and is equally grateful and refreshing. Some half mile distant is

The Gibbon Falls (see engraving No. 12). The impetus of its foaming waters, rushing down the steep rocky cascade some 100 feet in height to the peaceful river below, is a sight not quickly forgotten. We continue our journey along this beautiful cañon until we reach the junction of the forks of the Norris and Fire Hole Roads; we see at this point, a few yards from the roadway, the

Falls of the Fire Hole River, something entirely different from anything yet seen, the waters passing through a very narrow self-made channel between gigantic solid stone walls, presenting a weird, wild, and grand appearance. We now take up our journey along the banks of the Fire Hole River for several miles until we hail in sight the summer camp of the U. S. troops on the opposite side of Nez Perces Creek. We must not forget to register at the little log cabin on the left of the road. Near by is excellent camping ground with grass, water and fuel plentiful, while kind and courteous treatment is sure to be met with at the hands of officers and soldiers stationed here.

Lower Geyser Basin. No attempt will be made to give any detailed description of this vast region, but a brief mention is made of the most important objects to be seen. Here is situated the Fountain Hotel, in full view of which, is

The Fountain Geyser, some 500 yards distant on the right of the main road, the eruptions of which occur every four hours. A little further to the left of the roadway is the wonderful and world renowned

Mammoth Paint Pots (see engraving No. 13), an irregular shaped basin containing mud of a paint-like consistency, very unctuous to the touch, in a state of ebullition. At numerous points the mud boils up and forms rose and lily shaped

masses of exquisite beauty and color, each bubble simultaneously showing a different tint of color. Continuing our journey along the main road for about a mile, to our left about a half mile distant, is seen a vast geyser field. Here is situated

The Great Fountain Geyser, the formation of which is a vast pedestal of geyserite. In the center is a large pool of great depth. During eruption the contents are bodily hurled upward some hundred feet or more and flow in every direction. If possible, an eruption should be witnessed. Several beautiful springs are in close proximity and a little time spent in looking them over is well repaid.

The Fire Hole is the chief attraction of this region. It is situated at the extreme east end of the valley and is much visited by tourists. It is a large hot pool like many others, but if we look down into its dark blue waters we see constantly emerging therefrom a light orange colored flame, which on nearing the surface is extinguished. If seen under favorable conditions the illusion is perfect enough to convince the beholder that the fires of the infernal region have been disclosed to his view. There are many other beautiful pools that invite our attention, viz: The Black Warrior, Mushroom and Buffalo Pools, the Surprise, the Five Sisters, The White Dome Formation, etc. On reaching the main road we continue our journey to

The Excelsior Geyser, also known as Midway Basin or Hell's Half Acre (see engraving No. 14). This mammoth water volcano has had no eruptions since 1888. The crater of this monstrous caldron is on the brink of the Fire Hole River, into which it is constantly pouring thousands of gallons of water hourly. The dimensions of the crater are some 300 by 200 feet by thirty feet deep.

Prismatic Lake is considered the most beautiful of its kind. The self-built, gently sloping mound, over which the surplus water flows, forms some very fanciful and intricate network, which together with the exquisite and varied colors of the water, justly entitles it to its name. It is probably the largest spring in the park; certainly none is more beautiful.

Turquoise Spring, about fifty yards north of Excelsior Geyser, is another object of beauty, its waters being exceedingly transparent, of a beautiful blue turquoise color. These are the chief objects of interest at this point. Some two and a half miles distant on our right is

Biscuit Basin, which is reached by a side road leading to the Fire Hole River. Here we leave our teams and cross over the foot bridge. The most interesting objects are the Jewel Geyser, the Sapphire, Black Pearl and Silver Globe Pools. The basin takes its name from the biscuit-like formation around the edges of the Sapphire Pool, which is quite unique; the Black Pearl, from the pearl-like ornaments surrounding it; the Silver Globe, from the silvery bubbles of gas that are constantly rising through the water. Near by, on the Little Fire Hole River, is a very pretty cascade, the Mystic Falls, and the time taken up

in exploring this basin is bountifully repaid, for in no other portion of the Park is more beautiful formation to be seen. Returning to the main road we resume our journey towards

THE UPPER GEYSER BASIN. No attempt will be made to give a graphic description of this immense geyser field and the natural objects of wonder it contains. A brief mention of the most interesting will, it is believed, be sufficient incentive to the tourist to create a desire to see and judge of them for himself. On the right of the road we are constantly reminded that we are nearing the land of the geyser supreme. The Artemesia Geyser on the right of the road is still active. The Morning Glory Spring, about half a mile further on, is a silent pool of transparent water, of a rich blue tint. The very irregular bowl-shaped crater with walls of the richest creamy-white formation renders this an object of great beauty (see engraving No. 15). Near by and close to the east bank of the Fire Hole River is the Fan Geyser, not a very conspicuous object in this land of wonders, if not in action. The Mortar Geyser is close by and a very similar object. The Riverside Geyser is also on the east bank, just above the bridge which crosses the river. The formation around its crater is not handsome, but when the geyser is in action it presents a very beautiful sight; its waters are thrown in a rainbow shape across the river and reflect all the colors of the spectrum. On crossing the bridge

THE GROTTO GEYSER (see engraving No. 17) greets the eye. It stands so close to the road and presents such an uncanny appearance with its immense dilated nostrils belching out steam, and in action water, that few animals care to pass it for the first time. This is by far the most curiously shaped formation in the Park—remarkable, not pretty. A little further on our left stands

THE GIANT GEYSER (see engraving No. 18). It is just what its name implies; its formation some ten feet high resembles in shape a monster horn with the top broken off and a portion split out to the base. Few visitors are lucky enough to see this monarch in action on account of its infrequency. A little further up the stream and close to the river is

THE OBLONG GEYSER (see engraving No. 16). The formation around and within the crater is unique. After an eruption the interior of the crater is exposed to a depth of three or four feet and a very fine view of the structure of its walls is obtained. The Splendid Geyser is situated on the opposite side of the road and close to it are the Daisy and Comet. A little further west we come to the

PUNCH BOWL (see engraving No. 19). This lovely spring is an object of great beauty; travelers from every part of the globe concede that it is the handsomest hot water spring in the world. The exquisite mound of silicious formation upon which it is situated, together with the perfect form of the bowl and the extravagance of brilliant colors here displayed, is not met with elsewhere. Continuing our journey westward along the well worn road we reach the

Black Sand Basin. Here is situated Sunset Lake, Emerald Pool and Specimen Lake. These magnificent pools must be seen to be appreciated. Many more springs and geysers in this region are well worth exploring. Retracing our steps to the Fire Hole River we walk up the stream to the foot bridge and cross to the opposite side; here we find the Economic, Saw Mill, Turban and Grand Geysers and many small pools and springs. The Grand Geyser is the most important at this point, rivaling the Giant. We now re-cross the river on the foot bridge nearly opposite

The Castle Geyser (see engraving No. 20). The formation surrounding the crater is somewhat tower-shaped and presents a very imposing appearance. Generally its eruptions do not exceed a hundred feet in height. Taking the pathway that leads past the camp of the U. S. troops and continuing a little way up the river, we reach the foot bridge and cross over to the opposite side; this is a very interesting part of the basin. Here are the Lion and Lioness Geysers and Two Cubs, a very nice family. The Sponge Geyser derives its name from the close resemblance its formation bears to a huge sponge, both in color and shape.

The Bee Hive Geyser (see engraving No. 21) is so called from the shape of its formation. In action the column of water ascends perpendicularly some 150 to 200 feet, the beautiful effect of which eclipses all others but one, and that is

Old Faithful Geyser on the opposite side of the river (see engraving No. 22). Indeed this old favorite is rightly named. She has never been known to fail though she may tarry a few minutes. The column of water thrown up during eruption is conceded to be the acme of artistic geyser effects; once seen, forever remembered. She stands alone at the southern end of the basin, like a sentinel proclaiming the passing hours with remarkable regularity. The formation around the crater is full of beautiful ornamentations and colors. Engraving No. 23 is a magnificent representation of this basin on a cold, frosty morning at sunrise.

The following extract is from a report of Captain George S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry, Acting Park Superintendent, 1894:

"I find there is a general belief in the minds of tourists that there is some measure of regularity in the period of eruptions of most, if not all, of the geysers. At various times during the last three years I have had records made by the guards of the observed eruptions. Of course these do not include all of the geysers, nor have all of the eruptions been noted. I enclose for publication, as an appendix to this report, a table made of observation upon them during the last three years. A casual inspection of it reveals the fact that none but Old Faithful has the slightest pretense to regularity."

Resuming our journey again we take the main road, pass Old Faithful on our left, and continue up the Fire Hole River a little over a mile and on our right is

Kepler's Cascade (see engraving No. 24), perhaps the most beautiful cascade in the Park, as it is nestled in a deep,

narrow, thickly wooded ravine. Many pass by without observing it. About two and a half miles further on we reach the road on our right, leading to the Lone Star Geyser. Standing alone as it does, some four and a half miles distant from any other, together with the beauty and size of its cone, creates a desire to see it, although the regular coach line does not include this in their trip. Resuming our journey through a succession of cañons some four and a half miles we reach Craig Pass and Isa Lake on our right; when the lillies are in bloom the little pond is beautiful to look upon, snugly nestled at the base of the precipitous cliffs. We are now crossing the continental divide. About two miles ahead is

Shoshone Point. A magnificent view of the surrounding country, including Shoshone Lake and the Teton Range of mountains, is had from here. We still continue to ascend the continental divide and after arriving at its summit we descend the Atlantic slope. Sign boards mark these points. From Lake View we get our first view of Yellowstone Lake, which is universally acknowledged to be the equal of any water landscape in the world. One mile further on we reach

The Thumb of the Lake. Here is situated the lunch station of the Yellowstone Park Association and the Wylie Camping Co., camp of the U. S. troops and the landing of the Yellowstone Boat Co. Along the shores of the lake at this point a number of hot pools and paint pots will be found, and the well known geyser cone, upon which you can stand and catch trout from the lake, drop them in the hot water in the cone and cook them. The steamer "Zillah" leaves her dock about 1:30 p. m. to convey passengers to the opposite side of the lake. The trip across is a very enjoyable one. A stop is made at Dot Island and passengers are taken to see the buffalo, elk, mountain sheep and other animals kept there by the boat company for the pleasure of their patrons. The altitude of the lake is one mile and a half above sea level; has an area of 139 square miles and is one of the largest bodies of water in the world at this altitude. The distance from this point to the outlet of the lake is some nineteen miles. The roadway skirts the shores the entire distance and is one of the most delightful drives in the Park. Immediately after crossing the corduroy road at Bridge Bay, on our left lies the road to

The Natural Bridge (see engraving No. 25). A trip of a mile or so brings us to this natural wonder. The arch has a span of thirty feet and is forty feet high over a small stream; the general shape is quite regular and symmetrical. An enchanting view of the lake is had from this elevated spot. Returning to the main road and continuing our journey three miles, we reach the Lake Hotel on our left and the Yellowstone Boat Co.'s offices, store, wharves, etc., on our right (see engraving No 26). Some 500 yards further on, close to and on the left of the road, is the permanent camp of the Wylie Camping Co., and some fifty yards further on the right of the road the camp of the U. S. troops. There is excellent camping ground here, with grass, wood and water plentiful and fishing *par excellence*. From this point to the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone is seventeen

miles; the road follows the river the entire distance and is full of interest. The first phenomenon worthy of special notice is about seven miles distant and is the

Mud Geyser or Volcano. This is considered the most repulsive object in the Park. The cavern is about sixty feet deep, containing a dark slate-colored, thick, muddy mass, which is belched against the far side of the cavern with remarkable regularity, accompanied by a heavy thud and sickening odor. During the month of July, 1898, this geyser had an eruptive period. Huge masses of mud and rocks were hurled hundreds of yards around.

Sulphur Mountain is some four miles further on. At the base of it is a sulphur spring, the water of which is highly impregnated with pure sulphur. This spring is always in a state of violent ebullition and deposits its sulphur only on cooling, as noticed around the rim and edges of the stream carrying away the overflow. In winter, or a cool frosty morning, steam may be seen issuing from a hundred vents surrounding the mountain.

Hayden Valley, through which we continue our journey, is some fifty miles square, and a favorite range of the buffalo and elk during the winter and the sand crane and feathered tribe in summer. The beautiful silver stream of the Yellowstone flows tranquilly and gracefully around the lower portion of this beautiful valley, giving it an indescribable aspect of peace and rest.

Alum Creek, which takes its name from the astringency of its waters, is some four miles from Sulphur Mountain and fifteen miles from the outlet of the lake. Here the Hayden Valley begins to narrow and the road closely hugs the left bank of the river, which begins to contract and its waters assume a rapid turbulent motion; on passing the rapids it contracts to some fifty feet, suddenly turns to the right and drops 112 feet. This is

The Upper Falls of the Yellowstone (see engravings No. 27, showing the rapids and Rock of Ages, and No. 28, the falls). The velocity of this cataract falling over the perpendicular rock churns its waters into a foam, the spray rising some fifty feet in height. Near by is the camp of the U. S. troops. Continuing the road until the junction is reached, we get our first view and impression of

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, the sight of which fills the beholder with awe and admiration, and so anxious does he become to explore this, the most beautiful and majestic cañon in the world, that he rushes from point to point too hurriedly to fully appreciate the grandeur of the scene before him. The carriage road skirts the banks of the cañon as far as Inspiration Point, three miles distant, and from it all points of observation are reached.

Cascade Falls, which lies directly beneath the bridge which spans Cascade Creek, is a minor attraction in the midst of this marvelous display of nature. Grand View is so named from the fact that at this point we get our first full view of the

Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone. It is impossible to describe the beauty and grandeur of this gorgeous chasm; it must be seen to be appreciated. (See engraving No. 29.) A little below Grand View is seen the pathway leading to the brink of the Great Falls, from which a view is obtained of the waters falling over the precipice to a depth of 360 feet, the deep, heavy roar of which seems to shake the very foundations of the rocks beneath and has been likened to ten thousand thunders.

Point Lookout is reached by a pathway leading across the cliffs some fifty yards from the main road. This is considered the best position from which to view conjointly

The Canyon and Great Falls (see engraving No. 30). Red Rock is another advantageous point from which to view this matchless cataract. The volcanic rock through which the water has cut its way stands up on either side arrayed in richest terracotta, presenting a beautiful contrast to the snowy white foaming spray. Some fifty yards further down the cañon a glimpse is again obtained of the falls peeping out from behind massive pillars of solid rock, which latter seem to stretch across to the opposite side and are known as

The Needles of the Grand Canyon (see engraving No. 31). A little further on we have another magnificent view (see engraving No. 32). The beautiful blending of the colors of the walls, pinnacles and sands as seen from here cannot be described. Continuing our journey we soon arrive at

Inspiration Point. The view obtained from here is generally conceded to be the climax, and one never to be forgotten. Looking upwards we see the Great Falls some two miles distant and a greater portion of what we have seen successively during our three mile ramble along the dizzy edges and among the craggy pillars is presented to us in one grand panoramic view. The distance to the river below from our point of observation is some 1500 feet (see engraving No. 33). Turning our backs on this scene and looking down stream, we see the graceful river for several miles winding its way between the projecting cliffs of the cañon. Castle Ruins on our left is the most noticeable. In this portion of the cañon the exquisite coloring so general above is gradually lost and the granite-like rocks take on a dark, somber hue (see engraving No. 34).

The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone has no equal for beauty of color; every shade known to the artist is here represented and many which the arts have failed to reproduce. The magnificent painting of "The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," by Moran, the artist, hung in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., signally fails to be equal to the task, and this is equally true of every effort made to reproduce this wonder of nature. A few days should be spent here to look upon this matchless display under the varying conditions of lights and shadows—sunrise, sunset, mid-day and evening, all have their charming and distinctive effects. A view of the falls by moonlight is very beautiful, weird, grand and indescribably majestic.

The Cañon Hotel, as seen from the main road, is beautifully situated and overlooks the Upper Falls and upper portion of the cañon. The Wylie Camping Co.'s permanent camp, some fifty rods north of the junction, is also prettily and conveniently located.

A side trip to Mt. Washbourn, about twelve miles distant, is well worth taking, from the summit of which the greater portion of the Park can be seen. To resume our journey over the regular trip we return to the junction of the Grand Cañon and take the road on our right which leads to the Norris Geyser Basin, a distance of eleven miles. On our way are many objects of minor importance. The Wedded Trees are among the most important.

VIRGINIA CASCADE, a very picturesque waterfall three miles from Norris, is the most interesting feature of this part of the trip (see engraving No 35).

After reaching Norris we pass over a familiar road any direction we take. To Mammoth Hot Springs the drive is a very easy one and consumes three to four hours, and from this point to Cinnabar, Montana, about one hour, which concludes the usual trip taken by tourists. All stage transportation arrives in time to meet trains. Besides the objects and places described in this work are many others within the Park limits which can only be visited by means of pack animals and competent guides. Of the latter there are some two dozen duly registered, most of whom reside in Gardiner and Cinnabar, Montana, and from them the necessary camping outfits can be hired.

# ALTITUDES OF THE MOST NOTABLE PLACES.

| | FEET. |
|---|---|
| Mammoth Hot Springs | 6215 |
| Golden Gate | 7245 |
| Norris Junction | 7470 |
| Lower Geyser Basin | 7125 |
| Upper Geyser Basin | 7300 |
| Isa Lake, Continental Divide | 8300 |
| Yellowstone Lake | 7741 |
| Mud Geyser | 7705 |
| Cañon Hotel | 7850 |

# DISTANCE TABLE.

| | MILES. |
|---|---|
| Cinnabar, Montana, to Mammoth Hot Springs, Y. N. P. | 7 |
| Mammoth Hot Springs to Golden Gate | 4 |
| " " Willow Park | 8 |
| " " Apollinaris Spring | 10 |
| " " Obsidian Cliff | 12 |
| " " Roaring Mountain | 15½ |
| " " Twin Lakes | 16 |
| " " Frying Pan | 17¾ |
| " " Norris Junction | 20 |
| Norris Junction to Gibbon Cañon | 4 |
| " Beryl Spring | 5 |
| " Iron and Soda Spring | 8 |
| " Gibbon Falls | 8½ |
| " Junction Fire Hole | 14½ |
| " Nez Perce Creek (Camp U. S. Troops) | 18½ |
| " Fountain Hotel | 20 |
| Fountain Hotel to Upper Geyser Basin | 9 |
| Upper Geyser Basin to Kepler's Cascade | 1¼ |
| " " Lone Star Geyser | 4½ |
| " " Continental Divide | 8½ |
| " " Shoshone Point | 10½ |
| " " Lake View | 18 |
| " " West Thumb | 19 |
| West Thumb to Bay Bridge | 16 |
| " Natural Bridge (1 mile off road) | 18 |
| " Lake Hotel | 19 |
| Lake Hotel to Mud Geyser | 7½ |
| " Sulphur Mountain | 11½ |
| " Grand Cañon Junction | 16 |
| Grand Cañon Junction to Virginia Cascade | 8 |
| " " Norris Geyser Basin | 11 |

Mile posts stating distance to and from points, also altitudes, extend along the entire road.

## FLORA OF THE PARK.

The forest of the Park covers over three-fourths of its area and consists chiefly of the black pine, red fir, balsam, spruce and red cedar, and along the streams and foot hills will be found the aspen, willow, chokeberry, gooseberry, buffaloberry, currant, both black and red, while strawberries are quite plentiful. On every hand the forests, hillsides and meadows are bedecked with the brightest colored flowers; there are the daisy, the buttercup, phlox, forget-me-not, larkspur, harebell, primrose, gentian and many others. It is estimated that some 500 different varieties of flowers are to be found within the Park limits. The pasturage is generally abundant at all points, the native grasses, chiefly bunch or buffalo and blue joint, are very nutritious.

## FAUNA OF THE PARK.

The animals to be found within the Park limits consist of the buffalo, moose, elk, bear, deer, mountain lion, antelope, mountain sheep, coyote, lynx, wild cat, marten, beaver, fox, porcupine, squirrel, wood chuck, gopher, and many other of the small species. The tourists too often meet with sad disappointment in not being able to see more game, but this is due to the fact that animals shun the haunts of man and fall back into seclusion. However, there is one species of these quadrupeds that seem to pay their respects to tourists by visiting the hotels and camps pretty regularly at nightfall, and are not particular as to what they help themselves to. Lucky is the camp that Bruin spares; the refuse and garbage heaps around the hotels are his favorite resorts.

Birds are not so plentiful as in the lower altitudes and warmer climates, still there are quite a number of the larger and rarer species, as the eagle, swan, pelican, gull, fish hawk, wild goose and duck, crane, owl, jay, magpie, robin, black bird, lark, and many others.

Most of the streams and lakes abound with the finny tribe, and tourists are allowed to catch what they require for food in most of them. The variety is great; among the choicest are the native or mountain trout, brook, lake, Lock Leven, Von Behr, and many others.

UPB

## THEORIES OF THE GEYSERS.

On this subject there are several theories and from them we gather that the crater of a geyser is an irregular tube-shaped receptacle in which heat is present from some igneous substrata, to which water having access becomes heated. If this tube be of small calibre and the circulation of the water be impeded, the temperature continues to rise to such a point that steam is generated faster than it is condensed, and rapidly accumulating below at the source of heat, it becomes sufficiently expansive to raise the column of water above and eject it in gushes from the tube. These tubes have their termination in various forms, as seen in the different geysers. If, on the other hand, the tube be of larger calibre, admitting free circulation of its heated water, and escape of the steam evolved, the pressure is relieved and no eruption takes place, as seen in the hot springs.

## CLIMATE OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The climate of the Yellowstone National Park during the summer or tourist season, is most delightful. The mean temperature for the month of June is about 55°, July 63°, August 60°; the maximum generally occurs in July and seldom reaches 88°; the minimum in September frequently reaches 23°. The nights are delightfully cool; very few hot days occur. The atmosphere is exceedingly bracing; occasional showers. Sunstroke and heat exhaustion is unknown. Nothing is positively known regarding the value of the mineral waters and springs as therapeutic agents.

## NEW STAGE LINE.

The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Line, which was started in 1898, enters the Park at Riverside, and after reaching the junction of the forks of the Norris and Fire Hole Roads, travels over the same route as the other lines operating from Cinnabar. Their trip is from Monida to and through the Park, and to Cinnabar, Montana, or return to Monida. This station is on the Oregon Short Line R. R.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1, 1897.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Yellowstone National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by section 2475, Revised Statutes, United States; and the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894:

1. It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscription or otherwise; or to throw any substance into the springs or geyser vents; or to injure or disturb, in any manner, or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the park.

2. It is forbidden to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot spring formations, or to turn loose stock to graze in their vicinity.

3. It is forbidden to cut or injure any growing timber Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

4. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and completely extinguished when no longer required. The utmost care should be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass, and any one failing to comply therewith shall be peremptorily removed from the park.

5. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing of any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals, when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed in the park under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be forfeited to the United States, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the Superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard parties having firearms will turn them over to the sergeant in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

6 Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden by law. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the Superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

7 No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the park without permission, in writing, from the Department of the Interior. The Superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

8. The herding or grading of loose stock or cattle of any kind within the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the roads of the park, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the Secretary of the Interior.

9. No drinking saloon or bar room will be permitted within the limits of the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public upon buildings on leased ground.

11. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park, and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the Superintendent of the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected to a fine as provided by the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894, "to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,

Secretary of the Interior.

# INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS TRAVELING THROUGH YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, WYO.

JUNE 20, 1897.

The following instructions for the information and guidance of parties traveling through the Yellowstone Park, having received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are published for the benefit of all concerned:

(1) FIRES.—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. When fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Such material frequently smolders for days and then breaks out into dangerous conflagration. Fire may also be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth, well packed down.

(2) CAMPS.—No camps will be made at a less distance than 100 feet from any traveled road. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung at a nearer distance than this to the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking luncheon.

Camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned, and such articles as tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and and other débris must be either buried or taken to some place where they will not offend the sight.

(3) BICYCLES.—Many of the horses driven in the park are unused to bicycles and liable to be frightened by them. The greatest care must, therefore, be exercised by their riders. In meeting teams, riders will always dismount and stand at the side of the road—the lower side if the meeting be on a grade. In passing teams from the rear, riders will ring their bells as a warning and inquire of the driver if they may pass. If it appear from the answer that the team is liable to be frightened, they may ask the driver to halt his team and allow them to dismount and walk past.

Riders of bicycles are responsible for all damages caused by failure to properly observe these instructions.

(4) FISHING.—All fish less than six inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. No fish should be caught in excess of the number needed for food.

(5) DOGS.—When dogs are taken through the park they must be prevented from chasing the animals and birds or annoying passers-by. To this end they must be carried in the wagons or led behind them while traveling, and kept within the limits of the camps when halted. Any dog found at large in disregard of this section will be killed.

(6) GRAZING ANIMALS.—Only animals actually in use for purposes of transportation through the park can be grazed in the vicinity of the camps. They will not be allowed to run over any of the formations, nor near to any of the geysers or hot springs; neither will they be allowed to run loose in the roads.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS.—The carving or writing of names or other things on any of the mile posts or sign boards, or any of the seats, railings, or other structures, or on the trees, will not be permitted.

Persons are not allowed to bathe near any of the regularly traveled roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(8) Willful disregard of these instructions will result in the ejection of the offending person or persons from the park.

JAMES B. ERWIN,
Captain 4th Cavalry.
Acting Supt. Yellowstone National Park.

## LIST OF STORES AND POST OFFICES.

Cinnabar, Montana, general store, W. W. Hall.
" " post office and store, Mrs. Williams.
Gardiner, Montana, general store, W. W. Hall.
" " post office and store, E. C. Culver.
Mammoth Hot Springs, post office and general store, George Ash.
Mammoth Hot Springs, store, coated specimens, etc., Ole Anderson.
" " general store, Yellowstone Park Association.
Fort Yellowstone, drugs and druggists' sundries, Hospital Steward.
Upper Geyser Basin, post office and store, Hans Klamer.
Outlet of the Lake, general store, Yellowstone Lake Boat Co.

## LIST OF HOTELS AND PERMANENT CAMPS.

Cinnabar, Montana, hotel, W. B. Hoppe.
Gardiner, Montana, hotel, S. M. Fitzgerald.
Mammoth Hot Spring, Y. N. P., Hotel Mammoth.
" " " hotel, The Cottage.
Willow Park, Y. N. P., permanent camp, Wylie Camping Co.
Norris, lunch station.
Gibbon Cañon, lunch station, Wylie Camping Co.
Lower Geyser Basin, Hotel Fountain.
Upper Geyser Basin, lunch station.
Upper Geyser Basin, permanent camp, Wylie Camping Co.
Thumb of the Lake, lunch station.
" " permanent camp, Wylie Camping Co.
Outlet of the Lake, hotel.
" " permanent camp, Wylie Camping Co.
Grand Cañon, hotel.
" " permanent camp, Wylie Camping Co.

At all lunch stations meals only can be had, except in cases of great emergency, such as sickness, etc.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

From all hotels and lunch stations (except the Thumb of the Lake) there are connections with the Western Union system.

## LIST OF PARTIES HOLDING LICENSE TO CONDUCT CAMPING BUSINESS.

| No. | Name. | Residence. | No. Vehicles. | Duration. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | G. W. Torbert | Cinnabar, Mont | 4 | May 26–Oct. 1. |
| 2 | W. E. Knowles and H. M. Gore | Cinnabar, Mont | 5 | May 27–Oct. 1. |
| 3 | W. S. Dixon | Livingston, Mont | 3 | May 28–Oct. 1. |
| 4 | Charlie T. Smith | Livingston, Mont | 3 | " |
| 5 | Alfred Lycan | Bozeman, Mont | 5 | " |
| 6 | W. J. Kupper | Cinnabar, Mont | 4 | May 30–Oct. 1. |
| 7 | Adam Gassert | Cinnabar, Mont | 5 | June 6–Oct. 1. |
| 8 | S. M. Fitzgerald | Gardiner, Mont | 5 | " |
| 9 | B. S. Thresher and O. L. Bishop | Butte, Mont. | 5 | June 16–Oct. 1. |
| 10 | A. L. Roseborough | Gardiner, Mont | 4 | June 27–Oct. 1. |
| 11 | Marshall Bros | Livingston, Mont | 5 | June 30–Oct. 1. |
| 12 | E. V. Blankenship | Bozeman, Mont | 5 | " |
| 13 | A. W. Chadbourne | Cinnabar, Mont | 5 | July 7–Oct. 1. |
| 14 | Shaw & Powell | Livingston, Mont | 4 | Aug. 1–Oct. 1. |
| 15 | A. D. Creasey | Bozeman, Mont | 3 | Aug. 9–Oct. 1. |
| 16 | Wm. Wells | Wells P. O., Wyo | 2 | Sep. 3–Oct. 1. |
| 17 | G. W. Wakefield | Livingston, Mont | 2 | Sep. 13–Oct. 1. |
| 18 | Smith & Holem | Cinnabar, Mont | | |

## LIST OF REGISTERED GUIDES.

| No. | Guide. | Residence. | No. Animals | Duration. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | William Hague | Fridley, Mont | 30 | May 31–Dec. 31. |
| 2 | Richard Randall | Gardiner, Mont | 30 | July 13–Dec. 31. |
| 3 | Henry George | Cinnabar, Mont | 20 | July 13–Dec. 31. |
| 4 | John P. Bean | Bozeman, Mont | 20 | July 16–Dec. 31. |
| 5 | James H Tappan | Dubois, Wyo | 20 | July 17–Dec. 31. |
| 6 | Taswell Woody | Pleasant Valley, Y.P. | 30 | July 19–Dec. 31. |
| 7 | Burton Harris | Elk P. O., Wyo | 15 | July 20–Dec. 31. |
| 8 | Oliver Paulsell | Red Lodge, Mont | 10 | July 25–Aug. 15. |
| 9 | W. T. Hall | Gardiner, Mont | 16 | July 26–Dec. 31. |
| 10 | Geo. W. Reese | Cinnabar, Mont | 20 | Aug. 6–Dec. 31. |
| 11 | Elwood Hofer | Gardiner, Mont | 40 | Aug. 10–Dec. 31. |
| 12 | W. T. Hall | Gardiner, Mont | 40 | Aug. 10–Dec. 31 |
| 13 | Frank Randall | Gardiner, Mont | 10 | Aug. 22–Oct. 30. |
| 14 | Geo. Albert Pfohl | Fridley, Mont | 16 | Aug. 23–Oct. 31. |
| 15 | O. Paulsell | Red Lodge, Mont | 10 | Aug. 23–Sep. 15. |
| 16 | B. D. Sheffield | Livingston, Mont | 30 | Aug. 23–Dec. 31. |
| 17 | Frank M. Scott | Gardiner, Mont | 15 | Aug. 25–Oct. 31. |
| 18 | Henry Kitchens | Absarokee, Mont | 12 | Aug. 29–Oct. 31. |
| 19 | William Nichols | Cooke City, Mont. | 13 | Aug. 29–Oct. 31. |
| 20 | David Black | Chico, Mont | 12 | Aug. 31–Nov. 30. |
| 21 | Fountain Black | Chico, Mont | 12 | Aug. 31–Nov. 30. |
| 22 | Wm. A. Donahoo | Gardiner, Mont | 13 | Sep. 1–Oct. 15. |
| 23 | Wm. Wells | Wells P. O., Wyo. | 20 | Sep. 3–Dec. 31 |

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

# YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, WYOMING, January 12, 1899.

*Sir:* The following decision from the Secretary of the Interior, under date of January 5th, 1899, is furnished for your information and guidance.

"In response thereto, I have to state that this Department has never issued any orders or made any ruling forbidding parties authorized to personally conduct camping parties, or others hauling tourists through the Park, from taking their passengers to the hotels of the Yellowstone Park Association.

"No restrictions whatever are imposed, or are intended to be imposed, by the Department upon tourists entering the Park, as to whether they should or should not stop at the association hotels, that being left entirely optional to the parties in interest.

"Any rule, therefore, which may have been adopted in the past by a former superintendent of the Park, in conflict with the views herein expressed, you will no longer enforce. Proper steps should be taken by you to make known to tourists and those interested in Park travel, my views in this matter."

Very respectfully,

[*Signed*] JAMES B. ERWIN,

Captain 4th Cavalry,

Acting Superintendent.

PRESS OF R. Y. McBRIDE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Z01F

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

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